

THE PULASKI CITIZEN.

VOLUME 8.

PULASKI, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1866.

NUMBER 16.

BUSINESS CARDS.

NATHAN ADAMS,
Office in Court-house next to Post Office,
WILL PRACTICE LAW
in Chancery and Circuit Courts of Giles. He will
Attend to the Collection of Claims.
against the U. S. for Bounty, Pension, Back Pay,
or claims for property—and charge nothing in such
cases until the money is collected. [Feb 16-8m]

SOLOMON E. ROSE,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.
Office in the South-west Corner of the Court House,
WILL PRACTICE
in the Courts of Giles and adjoining counties, [Feb 16-8m]

AMOS R. RICHARDSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.
Will practice in Giles and adjoining counties.
Office in the Court House. Jan 12-1st

T. M. N. JONES,
Attorney at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.,
Will Practice in Giles and the Adjoining Counties.
OFFICE,
West side Public Square, Up-stairs, over the Store
of May, Gordon & May, next door to the Tennessee
House. Jan 12, 2nd

P. G. STIVER PERKINS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PULASKI, TENN.,
Will Practice in Giles and the adjoining counties.
OFFICE
In North end of the Tennessee House, west side
of the public square. Jan 12-1st

BROWN & McCALLUM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
PULASKI, TENNESSEE.
OFFICE—The one formerly occupied by Walker
& Brown. Jan 5, 1st

RUTLEDGE & REED,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PULASKI, TENNESSEE.
WILL practice in the Courts of Giles, Marshall,
Marion and Lawrence. Particular attention
given to the collection of claims. Office on corner
Public Square, Up-stairs. Jan 5, 1st.

LEON GODFREY,
Watch Maker & Jeweller,
PULASKI, TENN.,
ALL kinds of Repairing in Watches or Jewelry
done promptly, and satisfaction warranted.
Shop at Mason & Ezell's Store. [Feb 16-1st]

J. M. ROBINSON, C. T. RUTFIELD, S. F. KARNERSON,
J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods
NOTIONS, &C.
No. 155 Main Street, Between Fifth and Sixth,
Jan 12, LOUISVILLE, KY. 8m]

DR. J. F. GRANT, DR. C. C. ABERNATHY,
MEDICAL CARD.
DRS. GRANT & ABERNATHY,
Pulaski, Tenn.,
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of
Medicine and Surgery, respectfully tender their
services to the people of Giles and the adjoining
counties; and hope by strict attention to business
to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
Special Attention Given to Surgery.
Having had ample experience in the Army during
the war, and being supplied with all the appliances
necessary, they feel fully prepared to treat all cases
entrusted to their care.
Office near South-west Corner Public Square.
Jan 5-8m]

ALEX. BOOKER, CAL. BOOKER,
TONSorial.
ALEX and CALVIN, Knights of the art Tonsorial,
invite the young, the old, the gay, the grave, the
idle of Pulaski, to call on them at the new
BARBERS SALOON,
North side Public square, at the striped pole.
F. H. EZZELL, E. EDMUNDSON.

Ezell & Edmundson,
East Side Public Square, Pulaski, Tenn.
Keep constantly on hand a full and assorted
STOCK OF GOODS,
Embracing a great variety,
ALL of which they offer at low prices—especially
their elegant stock of
Ready Made Clothing.
All kinds of Baiter, all kinds of money, premium
and uncurrent, taken at their market value.
Jan 5-6th.

Sam. C. Mitchell & Co.,
House Carpenters & Joiners,
PULASKI, TENN.
ARE prepared to do all work in their line at short
notice and in the most approved style.
Window sash, Blinds and Doors made to order at
the best of prices.
FUNERAL UNDERTAKING.
We are prepared to furnish coffins of all kinds
and sizes at short notice. Jan 5-8m]

FRUIT TREES!
I wish to inform the citizens of Giles county that
I have all kinds of Fruit Trees, which I wish to
sell, from the
ROSE BARK NURSERY,
near Nashville, Tenn., Truett & Wiley, Proprietors.
All orders filled promptly five miles north of Pulaski,
on the Columbia pike, or left with C. P. May,
Pulaski, Tenn. A. P. MARTIN, Agent.
Jan 12-2m]

M. D. LE MOINE,
ARCHITECT,
Office No. 14, Cherry St., near Church,
NASHVILLE, TENN.
P. O. Box 275. [Jan 1 1866-8m]

"Brick" Pomeroy to Bill Arp.

Bill, for why do you still Arp on my
daughter—so to speak? There must be
something very wrong in your nature.—
Reckon you must have lost something or
found a horse shoe and no horse to hang it
on. We believe you are a very bad Bill,
and so we don't want to pass you in silence.
You write as if there was something wrong
with you—as if there was clouds floating
over the land of magnolias and the sunny
South generally. Really, Bill, we are sur-
prised.

There never was so ungrateful a people
as you southern gentlemen are, and now
after all has been done for you, to see let-
ters written by you so full of insinuations,
is too much.

The fault of all this lies with you. Wer-
en't you folks most dogoned wicked before
this war? Honest Indian, now, Bill! Didn't
you get proud, and is not pride a sin? And
didn't you own niggers down there and lar-
rup them continually to raise cotton for
New England nabobs to spin—sugar to
sweeten our coffee, rice to eat in our pud-
dings and tobacco to chew and squirt over
meeting house floors? Answer us, Bill.
And didn't you folks stay down there and
attend to business a little too close? And
didn't you have better horses, better clothes,
better houses, finer grounds, better furni-
ture and more land than we had!

We are all Christians in the north. We
felt that all these fine things were dragging
your soul down to hell. We didn't want
you to rest in brimstone being in torment,
so we tried to corral you in Abraham's
bosom. Abraham was a great and good
man who died some time since, as we read
of somewhere.

And then, Bill, you kept your niggers
too fat. Our factory operatives grew jeal-
ous. And our girls went down there to
teach your girls something, and fell in love
with your boys and wouldn't come home.

We felt that you were wicked. We didn't
want you to go to hell! All the fine things
you had were leading you away from salva-
tion, so we sent Butler, and Curtis, and
Banks, and Washburn, and Steele, and Ho-
vey, and Prentiss, and Hurlbut, and sever-
al of the elect of our Christian churches
down there to win you out of the jaws of
hell by withdrawing your fine furniture,
such as pianos, books, pictures, rosewood
bedsteads, marble tables, silverware, horse-
es, cotton and all such plunder, to a place
of safety!

You were wrong to engage in war—very
wrong to do that thing. New England alone
could conquer you. Why, Bill, if you had
a billion of millions of dollars, and enough
nice furniture to furnish all the houses in
the country, New England could steal it in
four years; and if New England Abolition-
ists could not, the Kansas saints and west-
ern children of Christian Abolitionists could.
Hav'n't we prayed for you in nearly
all our churches? And hav'n't we told
you better? You wanted to get out of the
Union! Ah, Bill, States once in can never
get out! That is what we always told you.
All those friends of the great martyr tell
you so. We want to keep you in. We
fought you at Antietam, Pea Ridge, Get-
tysburg, Vicksburg, Fredericksburg, Shiloh,
Mobile, Fort Donelson, and the devil only
knows where, to keep you in the Union.
And then we sent Christian missionaries
down there, Bill, to rescue your valuables
and remove them north for safety, you
know. And we burnt down your houses,
and we took what food your wives and
children had—and we sent your cotton to
market for you, you know, Bill! And we
sent three million men to war to keep you
darned fellers in this happy Union! God
only knows how many of you folks we killed,
for one northern man was always good
for five southern men, to say nothing about
mules, niggers, cotton and keesakes. And
Bill, we have stepped into some little debt
on your account. You see, Bill, cotton
was too cheap. Tobacco was too cheap.
Rice was too cheap. Sugar was too cheap.
Happiness was too cheap. Our national
debt was too small. It was costing too
much to keep that negro boarding house of
yours so we remedied that by killing your
niggers or giving them the benefit of lib-
erty, rage, old bones and abolitionism. And
we made your cotton more valuable. And,
Bill, we enhanced the price of everything
for you, and made a demand for carpenters
and house builders down there. You for-
get how we have benefited your wicked
country, Bill, or you would not Arp so
continually on imaginary evils.

And we did all this to keep you in the
Union. We sent old John Brown, peace
to his ashes! fresh from stealing horses in
Kansas, to atone for his sins by rescuing
negroes from your grasp in Virginia. And
for this little pleasantry on the part of one
of our martyrs—one of our illuminated title
pages to history, you never thanked us as
you should. And didn't we throw some
few iron into Charleston harbor? The wa-
ters of that pool will be a good tonic for
years, Bill! And didn't Curtis save your
cotton? And didn't Butler save your gold
and protect your women? And didn't
Banks save the Red River property? And

didn't two hundred and eighteen gen-
erals get rich as mud from finding things
you folks lost? And is not there housefull
after housefull of keepsakes up north, pick-
ed up in the woods and on woodpiles by
our army chaplains and our moral boys
while you were trying to kill those of our
folks who wanted to visit you to keep your
souls from hell?

Bill, you are ungrateful! And then didn't
we keep this war up, till the States were
all back in the Union? And didn't we go
to war and keep on going to war to keep
your dogoned States from going out of the
Union? And didn't you want to get out
of the Union? And didn't we act magnani-
mous, and as soon as war was over, unite
in saying that you were out of the Union?
Really, Bill it seems as if you had it all your
own way! This war has proved a success.
A brilliant success. We were bound to
push it through in ninety days, and we
should but for your stubbornness. All we
wanted was your niggers—and your cotton,
mules, furniture, silver ware and such odd
tricks which you folks could buy better
than we could, for you had money! It was
wrong to keep slaves, Bill, but it was not
wrong to steal. This war was to preserve
the Union. Every body said so. The
Union has been preserved—so much for us.
Now, brethren, let us pray.

Your States are kept out of the Union
which is still preserved! You wanted re-
construction, We'll reconstruct you! You
folks are very wicked, Bill. God punishes
wickedness. God's agents live in the north
exclusively, Bill! And we'll let you back
into the Union, which has been preserved,
when we get ready. First, you must hunt
up the balance of your property and give
it to some of our great and good agents or
generals. Then you must move out of your
houses, that is, what are left, and let the
niggers in. And you must give the niggers
your plantations. And Bill, you must
give them all your property, and then sup-
port the cause of the late war by manual
labor. And you must let the niggers vote,
for they are wanted for Republican Con-
gressmen, Senators, and such. And you
must ignore all your personal or war debts,
and not pay them even on the basis of hon-
or. And you must help us pay for licking
you. And ere you do this, you must have
all your property taken from you, so it will
be easy. We are a just and magnanimous
people in the north! We are liberal and
brotherly! We want peace and harmony!

We don't want you folks to go to hell, nor
do we want you to dress better than we do.
Personally, we know but little of this coun-
try. In eighteen hundred and sixty-three
we left your country immediately in ad-
vance of a bayonet for saying that some of
our folks were stealing from some of your
folks, and for writing naughty letters to the
La Crosse Democrat, charging some of our
generals with robbing and cowardices. And
we have had a very pleasant time out at
home for thinking as much ourselves; but
we are convinced that the war for the pre-
servation of the Union was a splendid suc-
cess—that the country is better off—that
the niggers are happier—that people are in
better circumstances, especially thieves and
robbers, who have fattened upon blood and
stolen their enemies poor—that the way to
make one section of the country love another
section is to fight, rob, steal and desolate
them into happiness—that our taxes are
lighter—that republican retrenchment and
reform is a good thing for poor people and
tax-payers—that the sure way to national
greatness is to quarrel with sections con-
tinually—that a people are apt to love their
persecutors—that it is honorable and an
evidence of manly Christianity to hammer
on a man after he is down—that it is a
blessing for poor men to pay interest on
bonds the rich hold not taxable—that the
niggers are better off in idleness, rage,
sickness and shallow graves, than at con-
tented labor—that it is unchristian to resent
insults, and that you folks down south,
and especially you, Bill Arp, so called, are
ungrateful people not to admire the present
state of affairs in the Union, so called.

Indignantly yours,
"BRICK" POMEROY.

Remedy for the Small Pox.
A gentleman of veracity, one who has
had small-pox in his family, and in his
neighborhood has placed in our possession
for publication, the following recipe for the
cure of small-pox, which, he assures us has
been successfully used in several cases that
have come under his observation:
Make a tea from the common elder root
bark; and also a tea from the saffras bark,
let them cool, and pour equal quantities into
a jug, to a gallon of which add from one
quart to three pints good whiskey. Drink
frequently, but not more than a small wine-
glass full at one time.—Edgefield Advertiser.

This Honolulu Gazette mentions a wonder-
ful piece of mechanism, an ivory ship, con-
structed by Captain Pierce of the whaler
Addison. He was five years at work upon
it. It is entirely of ivory from keel to top-
mast, and is a remarkable work of mechan-
ical art.

"Don't care if I do,"—see fourth page.

The Cart Before the Horse.

BY AN IRISHMAN.

Oh, for some deep secluded dell,
Where brick and mortar life may cease,
To sit down in a pot of grease,
No—no—I mean a pot of peace.

I'd choose a home by Erin's wave,
With not a sound to mar life's lot,
I'd by the cannon have a shot—
No—by the Shannon have a cot.

How fair that rocky isle around,
That wide expanse to scan its o'er,
I love that silver with a roar—
—I mean a river by the shore.

Romantic Erin's sea-girl land,
How sweet with you one love the most,
To watch the cocks upon the roost,
—I mean the rocks upon the coast.

'Twas sweet at moonlight's mystic hour,
To wander forth where few frequent,
To come upon a tipsy gent—
No—no—I mean a gipsy tent.

In that retirement, love, I would
Pursue some rustic industry,
And make myself a boiling tea—
No—no—I mean a toiling bee.

Beneath a shady sycamore
How sweet to breathe love's tender vow,
Your dear one bitten by a sow
—I mean sitting by a bough.

Or sweet with your fond wife to sit
Outside your door at daylight's close,
While she's hard hitting at your nose
—I mean hard hitting at your hose.

Perhaps on early eaves your brood,
While sympathy her sweet face shows;
'Tis good to walk upon one's toes
—I mean to talk upon one's woes.

Ah! still you watch that fairy shape,
A summer dress which does adorn,
Admiring much her laugh of scorn—
No—no—I mean her scarf of lawn.

The Civil Rights Law.

The Civil Rights bill having passed both
Houses of Congress over the veto of the
President, is now a law. The following is
the full text of this important act:

An act to protect all persons in the United States
in their civil rights, and furnish means for their
vindication.

Section 1. All persons born in the United
States, and not subject to any foreign power,
excepting Indians not taxed, are hereby
declared to be citizens of the United States,
and such citizens of every race and color,
without regard to any previous condition of
slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a
punishment for crime, whereof the party
shall have been duly convicted, shall have
the same right in every State and Territory
to make and enforce contracts to inherit,
purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real
and personal property, and to the full and
equal benefit of all laws and proceedings
for the security of persons and property, as
enjoyed by white citizens; and shall be sub-
ject to like punishment, pains and penali-
ties, and to none other, any law, statute,
ordinance, regulations or custom to the con-
trary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And that any person who, under
color of any law, statute or ordinance, regu-
lation or custom, shall subject or cause to
be subjected any inhabitant of any State or
Territory to the deprivation of any right
secured or protected by this act, or to pun-
ishment, pains or penalties on account of
such persons having been held in a con-
dition of slavery or involuntary servitude,
except as punishment for crime whereof the
party shall have been duly convicted, or by
reason of his color or race, that is pre-
scribed for the punishment of white persons,
shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor,
and on conviction shall be punished by
fine not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment
not exceeding one year, or both, in the
discretion of the Court.

Sec. 3. That the District Courts of the
United States within their respective dis-
tricts shall have, exclusively of the courts
of the several States, cognizance of all crimes
and offenses committed against the provi-
sions of this act, and also concurrently with
the Circuit Courts of the United States of
all causes, civil and criminal, affecting per-
sons who are denied or cannot enforce, in
the courts or judicial tribunals of the State
or locality where they may be, any of the
rights secured to them by the first section
of this act; and if any suit or prosecution,
civil or criminal, has been or shall be com-
menced in any State Court against any such
person, for any cause whatsoever, civil or
military, or any person for any arrest or
imprisonment, trespasses or wrongs done
or committed by virtue or under color of
authority derived from this act, or the act
establishing a Bureau for the relief of freed-
men and refugees, and all acts amendatory
thereof, or for refusing to do any act upon
the ground that it would be inconsistent
with this act, such defendant shall have
the right to remove such cause for trial to
the proper District or Circuit Court in the
manner prescribed by the act relating to
habeas corpus, and regulating judicial pro-
ceedings in certain cases, approved March
3d, 1863, and all acts amendatory thereto.
The jurisdiction in civil and criminal mat-
ters hereby conferred on the District and
Circuit Courts of the United States shall
be exercised and enforced in conformity
with the laws of the United States, so far
as Such laws are suitable to carry the same
into effect; but in all cases where such laws
are not adapted to the object, or are defi-
cient in the provisions necessary to furnish

suitable remedies and punish offences
against the laws, the common law, as mod-
ified and changed by the Constitution and
statutes of the States wherein the Court
having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or
criminal, is held, so far as the same is not
inconsistent with the Constitution and laws
of the United States, shall be extended to
and govern said court in the trial and dis-
position of such cause and, if of a criminal
nature, in the infliction of punishment on
the party found guilty.

Sec. 4. That the District Attorneys, Mar-
shals and Deputy Marshals of the United
States, the Commissioners appointed by the
Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United
States, with powers of arresting, imprison-
ing or bailing offenders against the laws of
the United States; the officers and agents of
the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other
officer who may be specially empowered by
the President of the United States, shall be,
and they are hereby specially authorized
and required, at the expenses of the United
States, to institute proceedings against all
and every person who shall violate the pro-
visions of this act, and cause him or them
to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as
the case may be for trial before such Court
of the United States or Territorial Court,
as by this act has cognizance of the offence.
And with a view to affording reasonable
protection to all persons in their constitu-
tional rights of equality before the law,
without distinction of race or order, or
previous condition of slavery or involuntary
servitude, except as a punishment for
crime, whereof the party shall have been
duly convicted, and to the prompt dis-
charge of the duties of this act, it shall be
the duties of the Circuit Courts of the
United States and the Supreme Courts of the
Territories of the United States, from
time to time, to increase the number of
Commissioners, so as to afford a speedy
and convenient means for the arrest and
examination of persons charged with a viola-
tion of this act.

Sec. 5. That said Commissioners shall
have concurrent jurisdiction with the
Judges of the Circuit and District Courts
of the United States, and the Judges of the
supreme courts of the Territories, severally
and collectively, in term time and vacation,
upon satisfactory proof being made, to issue
warrants and precepts for arresting and
bringing before them all offenders against
the provisions of this act, and on examina-
tion to discharge or admit to bail or com-
mit them for trial, as the facts may warrant.

Sec. 6. And such Commissioners are
hereby authorized and required to exercise
and discharge all the powers and duties
conferred on them by this act, and the same
duties with regard to offenses created by
this act as they are authorized by law to
exercise with regard to other offenses
against the laws of the United States. That
it shall be the duty of all the Marshals and
Deputy Marshals to obey and execute all
warrants and precepts issued under the
provisions of this act when to them direct-
ed; and should any Marshal or Deputy
Marshal refuse to receive or execute any
such process, he shall be deemed to use all
proper means diligently to execute the same,
he shall on conviction thereof be fined in
the sum of one thousand dollars, to the
use of the person upon whom the
accused is alleged to have committed the
offense. And the better to enable the said
commissioners to execute their duties faith-
fully and effectually, in conformity with
the Constitution of the United States and
the requirements of this act, they are hereby
authorized and empowered, within their
counties respectively, to appoint, in writ-
ing, under their own hands, one or more
suitable persons, from time to time, to ex-
ecute all such warrants and other process as
may be issued by them in the lawful per-
formance of their respective duties; and
the persons so appointed to execute any
warrant or process as aforesaid shall have
authority to call to their aid the bystanders
or posse comitatus of the county, or such
persons of the land or naval forces of the
United States, or of the militia, as may be
necessary to the performance of the duty
with which they are charged, and to insure
a faithful observance of the clause to the
constitution which prohibits slavery, in
conformity with the provisions of this act;
and said warrants shall run and be executed
by said officers anywhere in the State or
Territory within which they are issued.

Sec. 7. That any person who shall know-
ingly and wilfully obstruct, hinder or pre-
vent any officer or other persons charged
with the execution of any warrant or pro-
cess issued under the provisions of this act,
or any person or persons lawfully assisting
him or them, from arresting any person for
whose apprehension such warrant or pro-
cess may have been issued, or shall rescue,
or attempt to rescue, such person from the
custody of the officer, or other person or
persons, or those lawfully assisting as
aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the
authority herein given and declared, or shall
aid, abet or assist any person so arrested as
aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape
from the officer, or other person legally
authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or

conceal any person for whose arrest a war-
rant or process shall have been issued as
aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery
and arrest, after notice or knowledge of the
fact that a warrant has been issued for the
apprehension of such person, shall, for
either of said offenses, be subject to a fine
not exceeding one thousand dollars, and im-
prisonment not exceeding six months, by
indictment and conviction before the Dis-
trict Court of the United States for the dis-
trict in which said offense may have been
committed, or before the proper Court of
Criminal jurisdiction, if committed within
any of the organized Territories of the
United States.

Sec. 8. That the District Attorneys, the
Marshals, their Deputies, and the Clerks
of the said District and Territorial Courts,
shall be paid for their services the like fees
as may be allowed to them for similar ser-
vices in other cases. And in all cases
where the proceedings are before a com-
missioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of
\$10 in full for his services in each case,
inclusive of all services incident to such
arrests and examination. The person or
persons authorized to execute the process
to be issued by such Commissioners for the
arrest of offenders against the provisions of
this act, shall be entitled to a fee of \$5 for
each person he or they may arrest and take
before any such Commissioner as aforesaid,
with such other fees as may be deemed
reasonable by such Commissioners, for such
other additional services as may be neces-
sarily performed by him or them, such as
attending the examination, keeping the
prisoner in custody, and providing him
with food and lodging during his detention,
and until the final determination of such
Commissioner, and in general for perform-
ing such other duties as may be required
in the premises, such fees to be paid up
in conformity with the fees usually charged
by the officers of the courts of justice
within the proper district or country, as
near as may be practicable, and paid out of
the Treasury of the United States on the
certificate of the Judge of the district with-
in which the arrest is made, and to be re-
coverable from the defendant as part of the
judgment in case of conviction.

Sec. 9. That whenever the President of
the United States shall have reason to be-
lieve that offenses have been or are likely
to be committed against the provisions of
this act, within any judicial district, it shall
be lawful for him in his discretion to direct
the Judge, Marshal and District Attorney
of such district to attend at such time as
he may designate, for the purpose of
more speedily arrest and trial of every
person charged with a violation of this act,
it shall be the duty of every Judge, Marshal
or officer, when such requisition shall be re-
ceived by him, to attend at the time therein
designated.

Sec. 10. That it shall be lawful for the
President of the United States, or such per-
son as he may empower for that purpose,
to employ such part of the national force
of the United States, or of the militia, to
enforce the execution of this act.

Sec. 11. That upon all questions arising
in any cause under this act, a final appeal
may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

A Slight Change of Opinion.
In 1856 that sweet lamb, Rev. Brownlow,
wrote as follows:

"I assert, without fear of successful con-
tradiction, that slavery only could have
worked that improvement, and that the pre-
servation of the relation of master and slave
is essential to the continued and future wel-
fare of the negro race of the South. I as-
sert that American slavery is a blessing; a
blessing to the non-slaveholder of the South,
a blessing to the civilized white race in
general, and a blessing to the negro slaves
in particular."

In 1865 the same illustrious patriot
wrote:

"The history of the past shows to every
candid mind that slavery has conferred no
benefits upon Tennessee. It has been a
stumbling block in the way of her advance-
ment. Her people have felt the effect of
its degrading influence, and her growth
and prosperity have been retarded by the
exclusion from her borders of both capital
and educated labor."

A man has a perfect right to change his
opinion; but we submit whether it is ex-
actly right for him to attack in a malignant
manner and bitter spirit those who enter-
tain the views he used to hold, and whom
he has, perhaps, himself converted to those
sentiments. Brownlow in one of those
despicable characters who would not only
persecute those who did not agree with him
in opinion, but he would crucify those who
did not change with him in all his econ-
omic and vagaries. In this he is a pretty
fair type of his party, North and South.

As honest Hibernian, trundling along a
handcart containing all his valuables, was
accosted thus: "Well, Patrick, you are
moving again, I see?" "Faith, I am,"
he replied, "for the times are so hard it's
a dale cheaper hiring handcart than pay-
ing rints."